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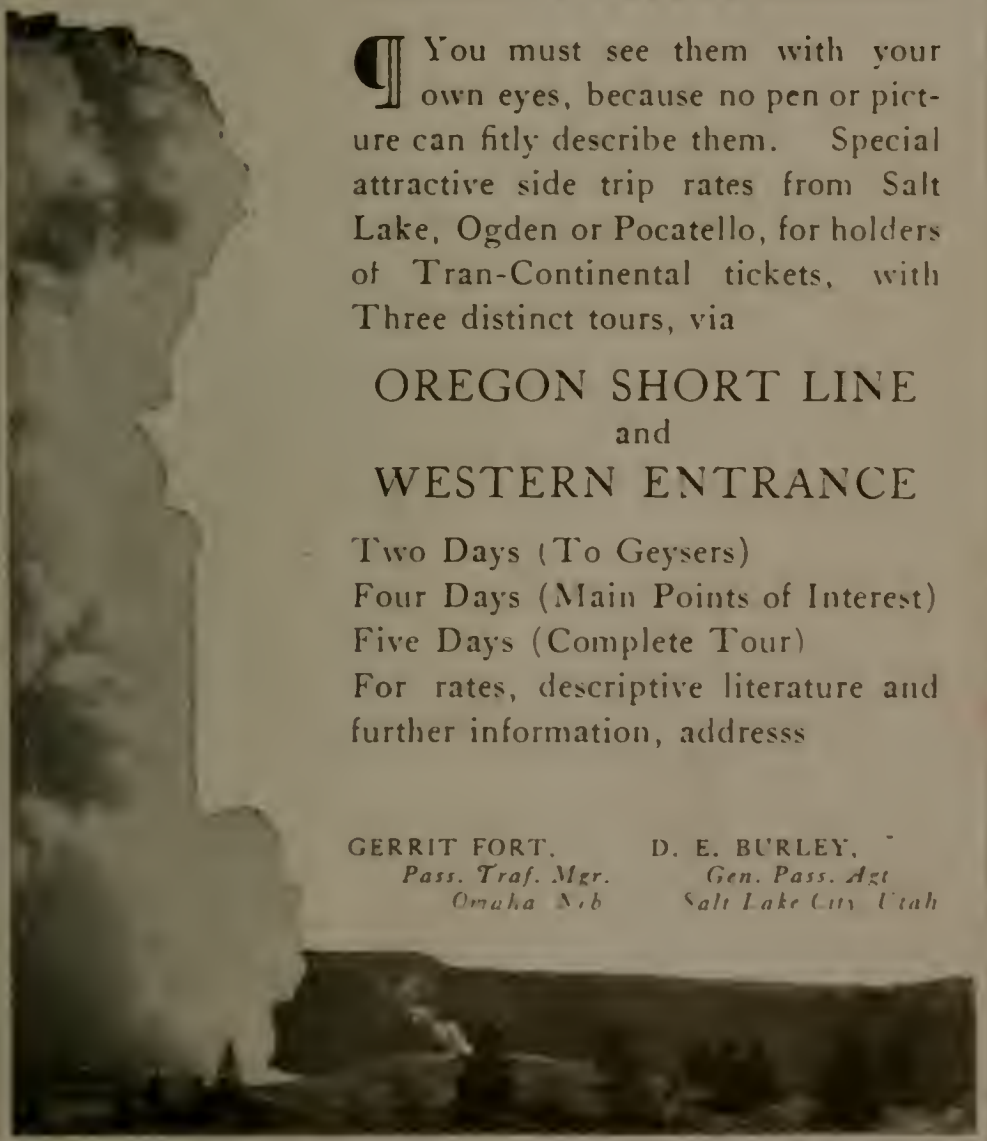

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UTAH.

HIS handbook is not compiled to draw an ideal picture of the State of Utah, but to present in condensed form facts that will be of interest to home-seekers, investors, and tourists. The data are given in a way to answer questions which are heard from day to day on the streets and in the hotels of Salt Lake City. They have been gathered from the most authentic sources, and are as accurate as research can make them.

Geography.—Utah belonged to Mexico until 1848, when it was ceded to the United States by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo. The present confines of the state measure 345 miles in length, by 285 miles in width, comprising an area of 84,790 square miles. It is mountainous throughout, but is traversed from north to south by a chain of valleys of marvelous fertility. The altitude varies from 4,200 to 14,000 feet above sea level. The great variation in altitude accounts for the diversified vegetation in the different parts of the state. Clear mountain streams flowing into the valleys make the land productive. West of the Wasatch range is the Great Desert region in which lies the Dead Sea of America. The principal rivers of the northern part of the state flow into this body of water.

Climate.—Utah has an ideal climate. The four seasons are clearly defined, and the warm spring and

summer months follow regularly the cold frosty days of winter. In Salt Lake City, the average summer temperature is 72 degrees; while that of winter is 32 degrees. The whims of light and air throw the mountains into all kinds of shapes, which are extremely beautiful at times. The Great Salt Lake has glorious sunsets—the crimson and gold of the sky making pictures that no one can forget. The average precipitation of moisture is about twelve inches. The winter snows feed the streams, from which the cities get their water supply. Utah has many calm, exquisite days. The air is transparent and balmy, yet from the mountain peaks, one turns to look far down into the valleys, and sees

"Far clouds of feathery gold,
Shaded with deepest purple, gleam
Like islands on a dark blue sea."

HISTORY

"HE who digs a well, constructs a stone fountain, plants a grove of trees by the roadside, plants an orchard, builds a durable house, reclaims a swamp, or so much as puts a stone seat by the wayside, makes the land so far lovely and desirable, makes a fortune which he cannot carry with him, but which is useful to his country long afterwards. * * * A man is a man only as he makes life and nature happier to us."—Emerson.

The present confines of the State of Utah were explored by Spaniards in the sixteenth century. It was not until the latter part of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, however, that trappers and fur traders wandered through the Wasatch Mountains on their way to the Pacific Coast. James Bridger came to the shores of the Great Salt Lake in 1824, but no permanent settlement was made in Utah until the coming of the Mormon pioneers under Brigham Young in 1847. The original band of "Latter-day Saints" consisted of 147 persons, but by 1850, the population of the Territory was 11,000. The people had a struggle for existence, and it was because of their hard toil and their sublime faith in God that the virgin soil was reclaimed from its sterility. President Roosevelt, in speaking to the people at the Tabernacle in May, 1903, said: "Here in this State the pioneers and those who came after them took not the land that would ordinarily be chosen as land that would yield return with little effort. You took a territory which at the outset was called after the desert and you literally—not figuratively—you literally made the wilderness blossom as the rose. The fundamental element in building

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN SALT LAKE.
A MODERN SALT LAKE HOME.

up Utah has been the work of the citizens of Utah. And you did it because your people entered in to possess the land and to leave it after them to their children and their children's children." Utah's growth has been healthy and normal. Agriculture was the first pursuit, and is still the principal industry of the State. Brigham Young served as Governor of the territory from its inception until 1857. Though isolated from the borders of civilization, the "Mormons" prospered, and they kept constantly in mind the dream of some day becoming a part of the great Union of States.

In 1862, the overland telegraph was completed to Salt Lake City, and the first message flashed over the wires from Utah was to the Hon. J. H. Wade, president of the Pacific Telegraph company, and signed by Brigham Young. It read: "Utah has not seceded, but is firm for the constitution and laws of our unhappy country." Never in their history did the "Mormons" intend isolating themselves from the world. They felt the need of coming in contact with the life of the race. In 1852 the first territorial legislature met in Salt Lake City, and during the session, a memorial was drawn up asking Congress to construct a trans-continental railroad. A few years afterwards, the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads were completed, a work in which the people of Utah took an active part.

The growth of Utah has been gradual, but sure. The people have been builders and conquerors of the soil. It was a difficult thing—the blazing of the trail—but the wayworn and weather beaten pilgrims built cities, roads, and bridges. In Utah was planted the old Teutonic Township government, which institution has always preserved in America the fundamental ideas of democracy. In January, 1896, Utah was ad-

mitted as the forty-fifth State of the Union. Today, the economic, social, and intellectual condition of the State is up to the standard demanded by the best of Americanism. Utah holds out the hand of fellowship to all. Her people are broad minded, tolerant, honest and progressive. Mr. Frederick Dellenbaugh, of New York, in his "Breaking of the Wilderness," says: "It must be acknowledged that the Mormons were wilderness breakers of a high quality. They not only broke it, but they kept it broken; and instead of the gin mill and the gambling hell, as corner stones of their progress, and as examples to the natives of white men's superiority, they planted orchards, gardens, farms, school houses and peaceful homes. There is today no part of the United States where human life is safer than in the land of the Mormons; no place where there is less lawlessness. A people who have accomplished so much that is good, who have endured danger, privation, and suffering, who have stood the obloquy of more powerful sects, have in them much that is commendable; they deserve more than abuse, they deserve admiration, no matter what may have been their shortcomings in the earlier stages of their career."

"ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF MORMONISM"
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"SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS OF MORMONISM,"
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Address Bureau of Information,
Salt Lake City.

TRIP AROUND TEMPLE BLOCK

THE chief interest of the visitor to Salt Lake City centers about the great Mormon Temple. The "Temple Block," situated in the very heart of the city, is a ten-acre square, surrounded by a stone and adobe wall twelve feet high and three feet thick. Through large gates on each of the four sides the passer-by gets glimpses of the beautifully parked grounds. Immediately inside the south gate is a small building of artistic architectural design, with the words "Bureau of Information" inscribed over the door.

Bureau of Information.

Here strangers are cordially welcomed into comfortably furnished rooms, where at brief intervals par-

ties are formed and are escorted through the buildings and grounds by ladies and gentlemen, who give their time freely for the entertainment of the visiting public.

Each year more than 200,000 visitors are entertained here. Literature is distributed very liberally and all is given free. "No fees charged and no donations received," is a watchword on these grounds.

An attendant informed us that as many as thirty-nine states and seven foreign countries had been represented upon the registry books in one day. The writer joined one of the tourist parties, a company perhaps of somewhat unusual interest, due to the variety of points of view represented by its members. among whom were a scientist, an artist, a clergyman, and a newspaper man, as well as the average tourist, full of curiosity. We were escorted, moreover, by a very interesting young lady.

Assembly Hall.

We visited first the Assembly Hall, a semi-Gothic structure of gray granite, which occupies the southwest corner of the grounds. It was built from 1877 to 1882 and is 68x120 feet in dimensions. Our guide informed us that this building, with a seating capacity of about 2,500, is used for religious services, including German and Scandinavian meetings, and also for public lectures and concerts for which the big Tabernacle would be larger than necessary.

Our scientist commended the plain seats as sensible and sanitary. The clergyman asked if there were no pews in any of the Mormon churches. "No," answered our guide, "there are no rented seats or pews in any of our places of worship. All people are served alike, banker and day-laborer seating them-

selves side by side. Moreover, there are no collections made and no contribution boxes found in our churches, the organization being supported by the tithes of the people. The Mormons observe the ancient law of tithing as it was given to the children of Israel, by which a member pays one-tenth of his income, as a free-will offering, for the support of the Church."

Our artist next inquired the significance of the bee-hive sketched on the ceiling just above the pipe organ. We were informed that the beehive is the state emblem, symbolizing industry. The early settlers established a form of state government and sought admission to the Union under the name of the State of Deseret. "Deseret," said our guide, "is a word taken from the Book of Mormon, meaning in the language of the ancient people of this continent, the honey bee. When, however, we were given territorial government and subsequently statehood, it was under the name of Utah, this title being derived from the name of the Ute Indian tribe. We retained the beehive as our emblem and state seal, for it symbolizes the activity and industry which have been and are fundamental in the structure and growth of our great western state."

Tabernacle.

We went out at the north door of the Assembly Hall, facing directly the world-famed Tabernacle. As we passed from the one building to the other we were refreshed with the fragrance and beauty of the foliage and well-kept flower beds.

We entered the Tabernacle at the west end and took our stand on a level with the pulpits and almost at the base of the renowned organ. The plainness

SALT LAKE TABERNACLE

and simplicity of the building first impressed us, but as we surveyed the long rows of seats and the tremendous vaulted ceiling, the vastness of the place grew upon us and inspired mingled feelings of solemnity, awe, and admiration.

The Tabernacle is an immense auditorium, elliptic in shape, and seats 8,000 people. It is 250 feet long by 150 feet wide, and 80 feet in height. This self-supporting wooden roof is a remarkable work of engineering. It rests upon pillars or buttresses of red sandstone which stand 10 to 12 feet apart in the whole circumference of the building. The pillars support wooden arches, 10 feet in thickness and spanning 150 feet. These arches of a lattice-truss construction, are put together with wooden pins, there being no nails or iron of any kind used in the frame work. The building was erected from 1865 to 1867. This being before the railroad reached Utah, all the imported material used in the construction had to be hauled with ox-teams from the Missouri River. It was for this reason that wooden pins were used in place of heavy nails. The roof now has a metallic covering, which a few years ago replaced the old wooden shingles.

The original cost of this building was about $300,000, exclusive of the cost of the organ.

(The great organ and widely famed Mormon Choir are described on pages 28 and 30.)

Regular public services are held in the Tabernacle Sunday afternoons at 2 o'clock, and during the summer season free organ recitals are given daily for the visiting public.

Our guide, promising to illustrate the acoustic properties of the building, led the way through the long gallery to the end of the building farthest from the organ. Arriving at this new position, our atten-

tion was courteously invited by the custodian who occupied the place we had left a few moments before. At this distance of 200 feet, he dropped a pin on the wooden railing, and also whispered, both of which we heard with incredible distinctness. Our guide assured us that when all was quiet this whisper or pin-drop can be heard from any position in the building.

"Who was the architect of this remarkable structure," asked the scientist, "and where did he get his idea?"

"The Tabernacle was planned and erected under the direction of our pioneer leader, Brigham Young. He was a glazier and cabinet-maker by trade, but had been schooled chiefly by hardship and experience."

"By what you must call wonderful genius," continued our guide, "he not only designed such remarkable buildings as this and the Temple, but he built an equally wonderful commonwealth; one which is unique among middle and western states for the law and order, religious devotion, and loyalty which characterize its earliest history. For all this you must recognize Brigham Young as a genius, but to us he was an inspired man; a prophet of God, the divinely chosen successor to our Prophet-founder, Joseph Smith."

Sincere enthusiasm was apparent in the face of our guide as she uttered these strange comments. Perhaps it was this very enthusiasm which attracted us, and led several of our party to ask questions about Joseph Smith and the founding of the Mormon Church.

"The Prophet Joseph Smith," our guide began, "was instrumental in re establishing the Church of Christ in accordance with revelations given, sometimes directly by the voice of our Heavenly Father,

sometimes through heavenly messengers, or by divine inspiration. As quite a boy, Joseph Smith was of a religious turn of mind, and sought through study and earnest prayer to know which of the contending sects he should join. It was revealed to him that the perfect plan instituted by Christ, with all the authority and powers of the holy priesthood and the spiritual gifts enjoyed by the early church, was about to be restored. After several years of preparation and inspired instruction, the Prophet was divinely authorized to organize the Church in all its former simplicity and spiritual power. This was accomplished in 1830, in the State of New York. Subsequently the Church established headquarters successively in the States of Ohio, Missouri and Illinois, and in 1846 and 1847, after the martyrdom of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, was forced to seek refuge in the Rocky Mountains."

Our guide spoke feelingly of the numerous hardships and persecution which her people endured, which finally culminated in the "Mormon Exodus."

"But after all," remarked the artist, "you have at least made your place of banishment an exceedingly pleasant retreat."

As we were leaving the Tabernacle the clergyman asked who did the preaching in that immense building. We were informed that the Mormons have no professional or paid preachers, but that the presiding officer at any meeting calls members of the congregation frequently without previous notice, to address the people. It was explained that such a speaker is entirely free in his utterances, unrestrained by any feeling of financial dependence upon his congregation. Moreover, no select class is relied upon to be versed in the theology of the church, but every member is expected to understand its doctrines and be

prepared to expound them and to exhort his fellow members. A very wide distribution of responsibility is in this way secured.

"Do women ever occupy these or any of your pulpits?" asked a lady of the party.

"Certainly they do. Not a few of the great women orators of the world have spoken from this stand: Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, May Wright Sewell, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mme. Lydia Von F. Mountford, and many others."

"But what about your own women? Do they ever come out in public?"

"Yes, indeed. Our women are the freest, most intensely individualistic women on the earth. They have three organizations of their own. The Relief Society was organized in 1843 by the Prophet Joseph Smith, as a special women's quorum with philanthropic and educational possibilities. This organization now numbers over thirty thousand women, has up-to-date offices and headquarters, a periodical now in its 29th year, owns many ward houses, spends thousands of dollars yearly for charity, and keeps thousands more in its treasury constantly. The Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association was organized by Brigham Young in 1869, the first association being among his own daughters; this Association also numbers over thirty thousand girls, has thousands of books in its libraries, gathers and disburses thousands of dollars annually in educational and other directions, has a magazine in its 22nd volume, which the girls own, edit, and control. The Primary Association has nearly thirty thousand children marshaled under its banner, has offices and headquarters in the Bishop's building, and publishes its own magazine. This Association was organized

under the direction of President John Taylor, and has the training of the children in ethics and religion as its basic thought and purpose. All of these organ izations have General Boards located in this city; and all have yearly conferences, held in this building.

The women conduct their own services, do their own speaking, and have their own choirs. They have Stake and Ward conferences in all their organizations, at stated periods. The members of their General Boards travel constantly, visiting the branches and missions and founding their organizations everywhere, even extending to England, Germany, Scandinavia, Australia, Canada, Mexico and to the islands of the sea. There are suffrage organizations in Utah among our women, with clubs and councils, while literature, art and music claim thousands of our young people as votaries and students. Women have full suffrage in Utah."

We were somewhat stunned by the rush of unusual experiences and unexpected information, so we followed our guide quietly as she led the way down the broad stairway from the gallery, and thus found ourselves facing the west front of the Temple.

Temple.

Our guide led us to a position from which we had an excellent view of this massive granite structure with its six majestic spires.

The Temple is 186½ feet long by 99 feet wide; its greatest height being 222 feet to the top of the figure which surmounts the central eastern tower. Less than six years after the first pioneers found here a desolate, sage-brush wilderness, they commenced this building. They laid the foundation walls, sixteen feet wide and eight feet deep; while above ground

the walls vary in thickness from nine to six feet. In 1873 the railroad was built to the granite quarries, about twenty miles southeast of the city. Up to that time the huge blocks of stone were hauled by ox teams, requiring at times, four yoke of oxen four days to transport a single stone. The building was not completed until 1893, just forty years after it was commenced. Of course, there were intervals when work had to be suspended, owing to the poverty of the people and other difficulties that confronted them in early days. The building cost in all about $4,000,000.00.

Visitors are never admitted to the Temple. Our guide informed us that just after it was completed, large numbers of the visiting public together with a great many residents of Salt Lake, not members of the Mormon Church, were shown through the building, but since its dedication, April 6, 1893, no visitors have been admitted.

"That's strange," remarked the clergyman at this point, "we admit everyone to our churches." "Yes," put in a tourist, "I have traveled around the world and have entered the churches everywhere." "I grant," answered our guide, smiling good naturedly, "that you may find many peculiar things about us. Unlike synagogues, churches, cathedrals, and other places of worship, the Temple is not designed as a place of public assembly for the people in general. It is to us what Solomon's Temple was to the sincere Jews, a holy place, devoted to sacred ordinances. We perform here marriage and baptismal ceremonies and other sacred rites, some of which are for the dead."

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.
SALT LAKE TEMPLE.
JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

Ordinances.

"Do I understand that you perform ordinances for the dead?" asked a lady in the party.

"Yes," was the answer, "we baptize and perform other rites for the dead. We believe that there is hope in the future life for those to whom the chance has not come in this life to receive the benefits of Christ's vicarious atonement. We believe, as is taught in the Bible, the Gospel is preached in the spirit world to the dead. I Peter 3: 18; I Peter 4: 6; John 5: 25-28. But the outward ordinances of the Gospel, such as baptism, pertain to this world and may be performed in a vicarious way by the living, for the dead. That is to say, the living are baptized in our Temple in the names of, or as proxies for, their dead ancestors; the efficacy of the ordinance depending upon its acceptance or rejection by the one for whom it is performed. The Apostle Paul's clear reference in I Cor. 15: 29 to the baptism for the dead, and other references in ecclesiastical history, prove that it was a doctrine of the early Christian Church. This, with many other precious truths, has been restored to the Latter-day Saints by revelation."

"Our baptisms," contiued our guide, "are all performed by immersion, and for the purpose there is provided in the temple a font, supported by twelve brazen oxen, similar to the one in Solomon's Temple, of which we read in the Old Testament (I Kings 7: 23-25).

"Perhaps you begin to understand now why this structure is not public. It is not even open to all members of our own church, but only to those in good standing. This means simply those who are striving to live consistent Christian lives, moral and upright in their conduct, and temperate in their hab-

its. In all such matters the Mormon people are very strict indeed."

"On that score," put in the scientist, "we have seen enough since coming to Utah, to vindicate you, for an exceedingly frugal and industrious people is never a bad people. These very monuments to your thrift and self-sacrifice speak more forcibly for your character than anything you can say."

Marriages.

Recurring to our guide's statement that marriages were performed in the Temple, a lady in the party asked if all Mormon marriages are solemnized there.

"No," was the answer; "unfortunately not quite all of our young people have that standing in the Church which will entitle them to go into our Temples, but a large majority of them are married in this or in one of the three other such buildings that we have in other parts of Utah. There is a difference, however, between marriages solemnized in our Temple and those performed elsewhere. The same power which Christ gave to His apostles, saying, 'Whatsoever ye shall seal on earth shall be sealed in heaven and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven,' is held in our Church today, and marriages performed by that authority, are binding for all eternity. Thus we believe that the family ties that we form in this life, and which are so dear to us, will be perpetuated beyond the grave. Those sealing ordinances are performed in our Temples, and we regard them among the most sacred ceremonies of our Church. Those of our people who are married outside our Temples are married for this life only."

"Are there any divorces in your Church?" asked the newspaper man.

"Of course," was the reply, "the same power which makes the bond may also loose it, but it is only upon the gravest grounds that church divorces are granted, and they are exceedingly rare."

"Who determines who may go into your Temples?" asked the clergyman.

The guide then explained that the Mormon Church is divided into small districts called wards, each of which is presided over by three men, a bishop and his two counselors. These bishops are expected to be acquainted with all the members of their wards, and it is from them that recommends are obtained, certifying worthiness to enter the Temple. There are about 35 of these ecclesiastical wards in Salt Lake City, and about 600 in the whole Mormon Church. In each ward they have a meeting house or chapel where Sunday Schools are held Sunday mornings, also services Sunday evenings, and numerous meetings during the week of the Quorums of the Priesthood and of the various auxiliary organizations mentioned by our guide in the Tabernacle.

In this connection it was explained that in each of these wards the bishop has laboring under him, a corps of "teachers" whose duty it is to visit every member in their respective districts once a month and thus share with the presiding authority the responsibility of instructing all members in their spiritual duties and exhorting them to faithfulness. These monthly house-to-house visits enlist the services of an army of church workers. Also as these "teachers" make their visits, they are expected to take cognizance of the temporal needs of the people, and if any are found to be poor and in need of relief, this fact is reported to the bishop of the ward and their wants are supplied from funds in his keeping. All this provision for charity is in addition to the Woman's Re-

lief Society organization in each ward, described by our guide in the Tabernacle. The Mormons, as our scientist remarked, have certainly solved for themselves the very grave social problems of poor relief. Their system avoids the evils and dangers of promiscuous distribution of charity.

Symbols.

Our guide was about to lead the way back to the Bureau of Information, when the artist who had been scanning the Temple more closely than the rest of us, asked if the symbols of the sun, moon and stars, forming part of the decorative scheme of the building, had any significance.

In the answer we were informed that there is practically no feature in the structure and decoration of the Temple that is not symbolic.

"The sun, moon, and stars," the answer was, "symbolized a very important point in our theology. We reject the idea of one heaven where all who attain to a certain degree of righteousness, enjoy eternal bliss, and one place of eternal punishment to which all who fall short of this degree are irrevocably assigned. We believe that though all mankind will be resurrected, there are different degrees of reward, exaltation and glory awaiting us hereafter, and that Christ shall reward every man according to his works.' Matt. 16: 27. The symbols of Sun, Moon and Stars are used in this connection in the writings of the Apostle Paul, I Cor. 15: 41. 'There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars; for one star differeth from another star in glory. So also is the resurrection of the dead.' This doctrine is more elaborately expounded in a revelation given through the Prophet Joseph Smith. Mor-

monism teaches a doctrine of eternal progression, in which progression, this life is a brief but vital stage."

Our newspaper man, begging permission to put just one more question, asked of what the figure which surmounts the central spire of the Temple, is made and what it represents.

Moroni.

"That figure," was the reply, "12 feet in height, is of hammered copper, covered with gold leaf. It represents the Angel Moroni, the son of Mormon."

"Well, who was Mormon?" asked a half dozen questioners at once.

"He was the writer of the Book of Mormon," was the answer.

Again came the question, "What is the Book of Mormon?"

Book of Mormon.

Our guide then explained that the Book of Mormon is an inspired historical record of the ancient inhabitants of the American continent, in many respects corresponding to the Old Testament. The Book is principally a history of a colony which left Jerusalem in about 600 years B. C., led by a prophet named

Lehi, who was contemporary with the prophet Jeremiah. This colony embarked in the Persian gulf and was led by divine guidance to the western coast of South America, becoming the nucleus for an extensive people upon this continent. The people had prophets among them who kept a record of their history and of God's dealings with them. These records were engraved in Hebrew and Egyptian characters upon metallic plates, which were handed down from generation to generation in the line of the prophets and kings. The Gospel of Christ was revealed to this people and His Church established among them. One of the last of their prophets, named Mormon, who lived about 400 A. D., made a compilation and abridgment of all the records which came into his hands. His work was therefore called the Book of Mormon.

"It is from the fact that we believe in this book," remarked our guide, "that we are commonly called Mormons, whereas the correct name of our Church is the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints."

She explained further that this Mormon passed his record to the care of his son Moroni, who, after a brief account of his own time, and after witnessing the destruction of the more intelligent of his people, was commanded to hide away the record in a hill, known to that ancient people as Cumorah, and situated in what is now western New York. It was this same Moroni who revealed to Joseph Smith the hiding place of his record, together with numerous divine instructions, as to the re-establishment of the Church of Christ in our own time. Mormonism claims to be this restored Church.

The American Indians, the Latter-day Saints say, are descended from remnants of this ancient people described in the Book of Mormon.

Our guide informed us further that her people regard the revelations received through this heavenly messenger, Moroni, as a direct fulfillment of a prophecy contained in the Revelations of St. John, "and I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven having the everlasting Gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation and kindred and tongue and people, saying with a loud voice, Fear God, and give glory to Him; for the hour of His judgment is come; and worship Him that made heaven and earth and the sea, and the fountains of water." (Rev. 14: 6-7.) The Mormon people consider it as their particular mission to preach to the world a message of repentance and warning preparatory to the judgments that shall precede the second coming of the Christ and His millennial reign.

With a promise to show us copies of the Book, and to furnish us freely with tracts containing further information, our guide led us back to the Bureau of Information. Several of our party bought cloth bound copies of the Book of Mormon.

This is not, by the way, the Mormon Bible. The Mormons use King James' translation as freely as do other Christians, but use the Book of Mormon as an additional book of scripture, containing, they maintain, many valuable truths supplementary to the Jewish scriptures.

The Great Organ.

In the west end of the Tabernacle is the Great Organ. It has been conceded by visiting musicians that this is the finest instrument in America, if not in the world. It was constructed over thirty years ago, entirely by Utah artisans and mostly from native materials. It was built under the direction of Joseph Ridges, and later re-constructed by Niels Johnson,

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assisted by Shure Olsen, Henry Taylor, and others. In later years many rapid strides have been made in organ construction and effects. The Church authorities decided to have this instrument at least abreast of the times, and called in the services of the W. W. Kimball Co., of Chicago, who placed entire new mechanism in the instrument, using such of the old

material as was good for years to come, in the way of pipes, and re-voiced the instrument according to modern schools. The work was completed about ten years ago, and since that time the organ has been regarded as the ne plus ultra in organ building. Such is the verdict of so eminent a critic as the late Dr. Geo. W. Walter, organist of the Temple, Washington, D. C., who paid a special visit to Salt Lake City in April, 1901, for the purpose of studying the organ. His statements have been echoed by numerous prominent organists who have since visited the Great Organ.

The front towers have an altitude of 48 feet, and the dimensions of the organ are 30x33 feet; it has 110 stops and accessories, and contains a total of over 5,000 pipes, ranging in length from one-fourth inch

to 32 feet. It comprises five complete organs—Solo, Swell, Great, Choir and Pedal; in other words, four keyboards in addition to the pedals. It is capable of thousands upon thousands of tonal varieties. The different varieties of tone embodied in this noble instrument represent the instruments of an orchestra, military band, and choir, as well as the deep and sonorous stops for which the organ is famed. There is no color, shade or tint of tone that cannot be produced upon it. The action is the Kimball Duplex Pneumatic. The organ is blown by a 10-horse power electric motor, and two gangs of feeders furnish 5,000 cubic feet of air a minute when it is being played full. The organist is seated twenty feet from the instrument, which places him well among the choir. Undoubtedly the organ owes much to the marvelous acoustics of the Tabernacle, but even with this allowance made, it is still the most perfect instrument of its kind in existence. The total cost of the Organ to date is about $125,000. Free public recitals ars given under direction of the First Presidency by Professor John J. McClellan, the Tabernacle organist, and Edward P. Kimball and Tracy Y. Cannon, assistant organists. The Bureau of Information will cheerfully give tourists the hours of these functions.

The Tabernacle Choir.

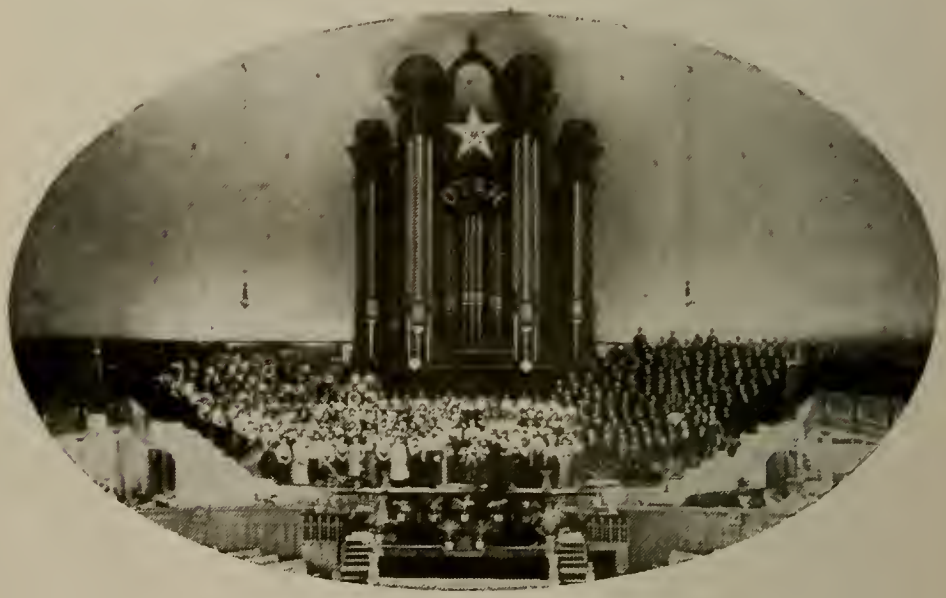
This famous body of singers (known generally as the Mormon Tabernacle Choir) was organized by President Brigham Young in the early days of the State. The original conductors of the choir, in order of their service, have been as follows: Stephen Goddard, James Smithies, Prof. Charles J. Thomas, William Sands, Prof. George Careless, Prof. E. Beesley, and Prof. Evan Stephens, the present incumbent. The choir was enlarged to about one hundred sing

EAGLE GATE.
GRAVE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

ers at the time it was transferred to the large Tabernacle under Prof. Careless' direction, and, with his wife, Mrs. Lavinia Careless, as leading soprano, it achieved almost a national reputation.

The present mammoth organization of 500 enrolled singers (the largest regular church choir in the world) dates back to 1890, when the present conductor and manager, Professor Evan Stephens, took charge. The choir was then organized on a broader basis than before and divided into eight vocal parts, viz., first and second soprano, alto, tenor and bass.

Free training classes have been held for the benefit of the members in sight reading, voice culture, harmony and composition. The choir is self-supporting financially and the members give their services freely to this phase of church work. A portion of this organization numbering from 150 to 250 members, has visited other States on concert tours, notably Chicago (where it secured a prize of $1,000 in choral singing), and Denver and California.



POINTS OF INTEREST

Brigham Young's Monument is located at the head of Main Street. It is of bronze, was designed by C. E. Dallin, of Boston, a Utah-born artist, and cost $25,000, exclusive of the pedestal, which is of Utah granite, weighing some hundred and twenty tons.

The Eagle Gate, a historical place of interest, formerly an entrance to the private grounds of President Brigham Young, is one block east of the monument on South Temple Street.

The Beehive and Lion Houses, former residences of President Brigham Young, are near the Eagle Gate, at corner of State Street and South Temple Street. The offices of the First Presidency are now located in these buildings and the Lion House is occupied by departments of the L. D. S. University.

The Gardo House, opposite the Beehive House, was erected by Brigham Young as a suitable place to receive friends and visitors, but was never used by him. It is not now the property of the Church.

The Tithing Offices, between the Lion House and the L. D. S. University buildings, were formerly used for the reception and disbursement of the tithes of the Latter-day Saints.

The Historian's Office, East on South Temple Street, opposite the Lion House, was built in 1856. Church history and genealogical work is recorded there.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.
FEDERAL BUILDING.

President Brigham Young's Grave is within a private enclosure on First Avenue, a short distance from the Eagle Gate.

The Social Hall, half a block south of the Eagle Gate, on the east side of State Street, is an old landmark. Social amusements were had there in the early days, and select gatherings are now held in the recently renovated historic building.

The Free Public Library is a handsome building situated on State Street, a short distance north of the Social Hall.

The Salt Lake Theatre, built by Brigham Young, is on the corner of First South Street and State Street, one block from Eagle Gate. It is 174x80 feet, seats 1800, and is a solid, well-appointed structure.

The Federal Building and General Post Office is located on Main Street, between Third and Fourth South Streets.

Trust Company. One of the most interesting sights of the City is the Safety Deposit Vaults of the Salt Lake Security & Trust Company, 32 Main Street. The ten thousand dollar marble stairway leads to spacious reception rooms of solid marble, and vaults containing several thousand safety boxes of jiggered copper.

The Salt Lake Security and Trust Company has invested upwards of Fourteen Millions of Dollars of eastern capital in Salt Lake property.

It pays six per cent on Certificates of Deposit, secured by first mortgages on the choicest real estate in the city. Its capital and surplus of $400,000.00, together with twenty-five years successful business experience, makes the Salt Lake Security & Trust Company one of the strongest financial institutions in the state.

Visitors will be cordially invited.

The Manufacturers' Association of Utah is a State organization, its membership, including most of the industrial concerns of the several counties. With a

strong and steadily-increasing personnel, it is most successfully exploiting and advertising Utah's unrivalled resources natural and acquired. The Beehive State is better equipped, perhaps, with indigenous elements necessary to industrial activity than any other part of this or any other country. Hill and valley teem with opportunities as varied and promising as capitalist or homeseeker could desire.

A feature of the Association's work is to exhibit the resources and industries of the State. No effort is spared to maintain in the Vermont building a display

VERMONT BUILDING.

that will show at a glance the inducements that Utah has to offer. There are in the State upwards of 300 factories and mills, and the output for 1909 aggregated close to $50,000,000. For several years the increase has been about 20 per cent annually. The year 1911 bids fair to far exceed any previous record.

Tourists and others are invited to visit the Vermont building exhibit, where every courtesy will be extended. Admission free.

Utah State Fair.—The Utah State Fair Association was organized January 17, 1856, under the laws of, at that time, the Territory of Utah, and is devoted to the encouragement and promotion of domestic industry.

Under its auspices the State Fair is held annually on the Fair Grounds, Salt Lake City. Exhibits are shown from every section of the State and the various industries of the State are generously displayed. Competition is open to the world in the live stock departments. Appropriations are made bi-ennially by the State Legislature to assist in the payment of premiums and general expenses; the maintenance of buildings and grounds; and the improvements. Members of the Board of Directors are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate; their term of office being four years. They serve without compensation.

The citizens of Utah take an active interest in their annual Fair. James G. McDonald is President and Horace S. Ensign, Secretary.

The Deseret Museum.—The Deseret Museum is an institution of both local and general interest. Its extensive exhibits comprise many relics with which are associated the stirring incidents of early Church history and pioneer experiences in this once desert land. In addition to these there are valuable scientific collections, including mineralogical and geological material. A feature of special interest is the exhibit of human remains with ancient artifacts illustrative of the aboriginal peoples who antedated the existing Indian tribes of the inter-mountain region. These collections, known as the Cliff Dwellers' Exhibit, are unsurpassed in extent and relative completeness. The magnificent crystals of Selenite or crystallized gypsum are widely known as the largest

and finest crystals of the kind ever discovered. The crystals were taken from a colossal geode in the deserts of southern Utah about two decades ago. While individual crystals and groups have been supplied to prominent museums in this country and Europe, the Deseret Museum has retained the best of the material for its own collections.

Owing to the lack of a suitable fireproof building, the Deseret Museum has been in a state of suspension for eight years past, but is now undergoing reinstallation in the Vermont Building, which is to be its permanent home. This building is directly opposite the main entrance to the Temple Block. The collections will be open to the public daily except holidays, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

GREAT SALT LAKE.

SEVENTY miles long, 30 miles wide, average depth 10 feet, area 1,600 square miles. The nearest lake resort is Saltair pavilion, 16 miles. The water is 26 per cent salt, and the specific gravity is so great that it sustains the human body in any position.

'The lake exercises a peculiar influence on the climate of the surrounding country, tempering the extremes of summer and winter, and giving a delightful softness, with a faint saline ness, to the air. Thus, the residents near by have the anomaly of sea air at 4,000 feet above sea level. In a scenic way, the lake is always conspicuous. Its green surface broken by many picturesque islands, and extending in a wavering line around the feet of its mountain barriers, is a goodly sight. At evening when the sun is setting, the spectacle is sometimes such as to fill the soul of an artist with ecstasy. Such unfolding of azure and gold oc-

curs as was never seen before, and the whole western sky presents a picture that a gifted writer calls 'a drop-curtain, representing the birth of a world, or the dissolving view of a fading universe—a picture fairer than ever elsewhere hung in the gallery of the skies.' The rising saline vapor from the lake seems to lend these marvelous colors to the rays of the setting sun. They reach their flaming maximum just as the sun is departing, and gradually fade into more softened tints until the moment that dusk stands between daylight and darkness, when the lake and all the mountains around it are bathed in hues of the most delicate purple and rose. Of this sunset Phil Robinson says:

"Where have I not seen sunsets by land and by sea —in Asia, Africa, Europe and America? And where can I say I have seen more wondrous coloring, more electrifying effects than in the Great Salt Lake? They are too baffling in their splendor for any attempt at description, but it seemed evening after evening, as if a whole world in flames lay on the other side of the craggy islands that stud the lake, and I shall carry in my memory forever and forever, that terrible range of crimson peaks standing up from the water that seemed all stained and streaked with crimson and then the gradual change from the hues of a catastrophe, of conflagration and carnage to the loveliest shades of the loveliest colors, the daintiest pinks of the daintiest roses and all the shifting charms of Alcinous' golden gated cities of the Kingdom of the Clouds. It was a veritable Apocalypse of beauty and power."

"But to appreciate the grandeur of the lake and the blessing it is to the people of Utah, the reader should visit some of the resorts along its shore,

where thousands bathe in its briny waters and float upon its buoyant waves."

The above description is reproduced by kind permission of the Union Pacific Ry. Co. from the pub lication entitled 'Utah," issued May, 1904.

Saltair.

A sight for the traveler who visits the city of Salt Lake is the Pavilion, located at Saltair Beach, on the Great Salt Lake. This wonderful building is a monumental testimony of the enterprising energy of Utah citizens and Utah capital. It is situated 16 miles due west from Salt Lake City, and is reached by a thirty-minute ride on the Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railway, which is especially equipped for the transportation of the immense crowds that patronize the resort every day during the season.

The various buildings of the Pavilion form a symmetrical group, with a large central structure connected with long, tapering piers, at each end, curving toward the lake and surmounted by large, airy observatories. The architecture is after the Moorish style, and the general effect is as beautiful as the structure is serviceable and substantial. This magnificent Pavilion was built at a cost of over $350,000 and was opened to the public July Fourth, 1893.

The magnitude of this structure can be appreciated only when one has had the pleasure of seeing it. In length it is 1,200 feet, while the extreme width is 355 feet. The top of the main tower is 130 feet above the surface of the water. The lower floor, used principally for an immense lunch and refreshment bowery, is provided with large tables and seats enough to accommodate over a thousand people at a time. The

CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING.
SALTAIR PAVILION.

upper floor of the main building is used for dancing, and is one of the largest dancing floors in the world, its dimensions being 140x250 feet of clear floor, without a pillar or obstruction of any kind. A thousand couples dancing at one time is a frequent sight to be seen at this resort. The dancing floor is covered with a dome-shaped roof constructed after the plan of the famed Salt Lake City Tabernacle. The bathing at this wonderful resort is the best, most exhilarating, and most healthful in the world, and may be enjoyed between May and October to its fullest extent.

OUR INLAND SEA,

The Story of a Homestead.

By Alfred Lambourne.

"Mr. Alfred Lambourne's new book, entitled, "Our Inland Sea," will touch a responsive chord in the heart of every western man and woman who reads it. Descriptive as it is of the Great Salt Sea of America, it is at once a beautiful and original book. The waves and sands, the islands and shores of the great body of water were an inspiration to the author.

"A comprehensive story of a year's exile on the romantic Gunnison Island, far out in the only waters of the Great Salt Lake."

Bound in cloth, with deckle edge paper, $2.50 Bureau of Information, Salt Lake City.

HOTELS.

The New Wilson, European Hotel, is a hostelry of which all Utahns are proud, having all requisites of an up-to-date hotel. It is on the European plan, with a first-class popular-price restaurant in the building, and located in the heart of the business, church, and theatrical district of the city. The New Wilson has

250 rooms with telephone, and hot and cold water in each; is provided with eighty private baths, beautifully furnished parlors and indeed, all that goes to constitute a strictly first-class hotel. The rates range from $1.00 to $3.00 per day. It is under the management of the Wilson Hotel Company, Incorporated.

The New Semloh is the modern hotel in the very heart of Salt Lake City, and has special accommodations for commercial men. It is provided with a "Rathskeller," seating 600 persons and is located at the corner of State and Second South Streets, in the heart of the city.

It contains 250 rooms (all outside ones), 180 connecting with baths, and has 20 sample rooms. The hotel cost $450,000, was opened April 15, 1910, and is most beautifully furnished throughout. Excellent music is provided in the Rathskellar.

The Semloh is near all the theatres and points of interest. From the roof the guests have a fine view of the mountains, Great Salt Lake and the valley. Rates from $1.00. Semloh Hotel Co., proprietors. G. S. Holmes, President.

Hotel Utah. This magnificent hostelry was opened in June, 1911. It is a veritable "White Palace," positively fireproof and embodies all of the latest features known to the hotel world. See outside cover.

The Cullen Hotel is situated on West Second South Street, in the very center of the business district. Everything is new and modern, with 200

rooms from $1.00 and up. It is strictly on the European plan, and has always been a popular home for the tourist and traveler. John Condron, Pres.

The Hotel Albert is centrally located on West Temple Street, one block from Main Street, and is one of Salt Lake's new hostelries. It is in close proximity to the heart of the city and is conveniently situated for street car service.

The hotel is well furnished with modern conveniences. Rooms without bath, $1.00 and $1.50; with bath from $1.50. Albert Hagen, Prop.

THE SEGO LILY.

Adopted as State Flower by Legislature of Utah, 1911

The Sego Lily, a flower with three pure white petals, streaked with dark brown in the centre, a native of the Rocky Mountains, grew profusely on the bench land near where the pioneers first settled. "During the days, or rather months of scarcity, such as had food put themselves and their families upon rations, while those who were without, or had little, dug sego and thistle roots and cooked and ate rawhide to eke out their scanty store." Spring, 1848. History of Utah, p. 378.

"Utah's emblem, hail to thee!
Scatter over dale and lea;
Make our home forever thine;
Sacred memories e'er shall twine.

Sego lilies round their heads,
Drop them on their lowly beds,
As we mingle smiles and tears
With the passing pioneers."

Enquire at Bureau of Information for embossed Sego Lily postal in colors.

Z.C.M.I. Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution was organized, under the immediate direction of the noted pioneer, colonizer and leader, Brigham Young, October 16, 1868.

The chief purpose of its establishment was the regulation of trade for the benefit of the people of Utah. The co-operative movement spread very rapidly, until today there are more than one hundred such stores throughout this country, owned by the people locally, but mainly drawing their supplies from the parent institution.

The annual sales of Z. C. M. I. from the beginning have averaged more than $3,000,000, and are now over $6,000,000.

It was the first establishment in the west to lead out into Department business, and today is admittedly the handsomest store in this region, covering a floor space of some 244,000 square feet, and up-to-date in every respect.

Z. C. M. I. Drug Store is located on the opposite side of the street, nearly one block south of the department store, at Nos. 112-114 South Main Street.

A Shoe Factory was established as early as 1870, and in 1878 a Clothing Factory for the manufacture of overalls, jumpers and other cotton clothing. It has a capacity of turning out 500 pairs of boots and shoes per day and 100 dozen garments.

Z. C. M. I. has prospered from the commencement. It has weathered the storms of three great commercial panics and several business depressions, and stands today in the front rank as a flourishing, progressive and vigorous institution and exterprise, second to none in the magnificent Empire of the West. Its motto is: "Live and Help to Live."

THE PIONEERS.

By Judge C. C. Goodwin, former Editor Salt Lake Tribune.

The sappers and miners who go out to storm the fastnesses of the wilderness, who set up the signal stations and blaze the trails, that later civilization may follow and light the darkness with its smiles, are called "Pioneers."

Through the ages their work has been the most important performed by men and women; the most important but least appreciated by the great thoughtless world; though at intervals, as when Aeneas, with his fellow followers, took his little company to Italy, or when Xenophon led his heroes on the long march from the valley of the Tigris, across the wilds of Kurdestan and over the rough highlands of Armenia and Georgia, to the shores of the Euxine; or when the Pilgrim Fathers, in their little ship, faced a winter's Atlantic voyage, and then, on landing, had the faith and strength to kneel on the frozen coast and offer a praise service to the Infinite for His mercies, the world has been touched and thrilled at the spectacle, and the story continues to ring out on succeeding centuries like a psalm.

Generally, when going out into the wild, Pioneers have been cheered and buoyed up by the hopes before them, by the ties of affection binding them to friends left behind, by blessed memories of friends and homes, and the knowledge that they will not be forgotten; but, rather by the wireless telegraphy of love, prayers will daily and nightly ascend to heaven in their behalf.

But the exodus to Utah was not like any other recorded in history. The exodus to Italy was to a land

of sunshine, native fruits and flowers; the march of Xenophon's "Immortal Band" was a march of fighting men back to their homes; the exodus of the Pilgrims was a new world of unmeasured possibilities; but the exodus to Utah was a march out of Despair, to a destination on the unresponsive breast of the Desert.

The Utah Pioneers had been tossed out of civilization into the wilderness and on the outer gate of that civilization a flaming sword of hate had been placed, which was turned every way against the refugees.

All ties of the past had been sundered. They were so poor that their utmost hope was to secure the merest necessities of life. If ever a dream of anything like comforts or luxuries came to them, they made a grave in their hearts for that dream and buried it, that it might not longer vex them.

Such was their condition as they took up their western march. The spectacle they presented was sorrowful enough to blind with tears the eyes of the angels of Pity and Mercy.

Day by day, the train toiled on its weary journey. There was the same limitless expanse of wilderness around them at dawn and at sunset. The same howl of wolves was their only lullaby as they sank to sleep at night. Only the planets and far-off stars rolling on their sublime courses and smiling down upon them from the upper deep, were a nightly symbol that God still ruled, commanded order, and would not forget.

In sunshine and in storm they pressed onward for five hundred miles; then followed five hundred miles more over the rugged mountains which make the backbone of the continent. Their teams grew steadily weaker; more and more obstructions were interposed in their path; but they never faltered.

Men are supposed to bear such trials. These men had already received an experience which had, in a measure, prepared them for it. It was nothing for them to sleep with only the stars for a canopy. They had learned to economize food and clothing, and to smile at hardships and fatigue. Again the toil of the day made a bed on the prairie seem soft as down when they sank to sleep. Moreover, they were not gifted with vivid imaginations; they had accepted a faith which made them patient and obedient, and one day was like another to them.

But what must the women of that company have endured? What longings must they have repressed, and smiled while repressing them? Women love gentle homes; they have innate desires for fair garments, rich adornments; they dream of surrounding their homes and those whom they love with the grace and cheer and charm of their presence and accomplishments.

As the men slept, and the women lay listening to the bark of wolves and hoot of owls, and they felt the wild around them peopled with uncanny things, what must have been the cross they bore? They were nearing no land of vine and flowers and gold. Only the desert awaited them—the desert with its chill and its repellant face.

They reached it at last, and when their leader told them they had reached their chosen place, and they raised their voices in thanksgiving, it was a repetition of what was done on the shores of the Atlantic, and was as touching and as grand as when—

> "Amid the storm they sang,
> And the stars heard and the sea."

They began the work of trying to make rude homes. There was no hope except to live, and to

live, merely, required incessant exertion and never-ending hardships.

The earth would yield nothing without artificial help. Then there were the scourges of locusts, and of worms that blighted the plants at their roots. They fought their way, they pushed their settlements from valley to valley, against heat and cold, against the frontier and the savage, and persevered until flowers began at last to bloom and fruits to ripen, and they were able to draw around them some of life's comforts. Though what they did, they performed as a duty, still the record of it when written makes a page of history every letter of which is gold.

And whatever the future holds in store for Utah, that story of toil and suffering and final triumph should be held as sacred history to every man who honors devotion to duty in men, and self-sacrifice in women.

It should be taught to the children in the schools, and one lesson that should be impressed upon the mind of every child is, that a wrong act on his or her part would be a reproach to the brave men and women who came here in the shadow of despair, and by incessant toil and by life-long abnegation laid solidly here the foundation of a State.

And out of the granite of these mountains should be hewed an imperishable monument, which should be set up in some conspicuous place, and upon it should be embossed words like these:

"They wore out their lives in toil. They suffered without plaint. From nothing they created a glorified State. Honor and reverence and glory everlasting be theirs."

ELECTRIC SERVICE.

Salt Lake City is well abreast of other cities of its size in the matter of electric service in the various forms to which electricity is now applied. These consist of street, commercial and residence lighting; motor power for the operation of smelters, mills and factories of various kinds, for electric elevator service, and for the street railway system. The service is furnished by the Utah Light & Railway Co., which generates the electric energy chiefly from water power plants, located on various mountain streams emptying into the valleys of the Great Basin. One of its principal plants derives its power from the Ogden River in Weber County, and two others from the Big Cottonwood Creek in Salt Lake County. In addition to these it has recently completed a 5,500 h. p. water power plant on the Weber River at Devil's Gate, and a steam generating plant on the Jordan River on the west boundary of Salt Lake City, capable of generating 11,000 horse-power. This steam plant will be used for emergency service, and contains the largest and most up-to-date steam turbine unit west of the Mississippi river. This Company also purchases the entire output of the electrical plant of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, situated on the Bear River in Box Elder County, and a considerable amount of power is purchased from the Telluride Power Company, whose generating stations are located on the Provo River in Utah County, the Logan River in Cache County, and the Bear River in Idaho. The Utah Light and Railway Company thus controls a generating capacity aggregating 30,000 horse-power. The cities of Ogden, Kaysville, Bountiful, Woods Cross and Sandy are supplied by the same Company. The high voltage cir-

cuits under its control direct are 158 miles in length, and its distributing lines, including Ogden, Salt Lake City, and smaller cities on its circuits, serve a population of 150,000.

The Railway System is owned and operated by the Utah Light & Railway Company also, and covers the entire city of Salt Lake, extending from the Superior Addition on the north to the cities of Sandy and Midvale on the south, with lines to Fort Douglas, Sugar Precinct, Forest Dale, and other suburbs.

Since the control of the company was acquired by the E. H. Harriman interests about five years ago, approximately $5,000,000 have been spent in reconstructing the entire system, and no expense has been spared to make Salt Lake's street railway and electric lighting and power system second to none. The most notable improvements are the reconstruction and extension of the street car tracks, the substitution of commodious cars of modern type for the old dilapidated ones formerly used, the placing of the distribution system underground in the streets of the commercial district, the use of the modern luminous arcs for the street lighting in place of the older and less efficient type of lamp, the installation of a storage battery on the electric elevator system, and the construction of two generating plants already noted, with a sub-station for the Sandy and Midvale extension.

The officers of the Company have planned numerous other improvements, and have shown their abiding faith in Salt Lake City by authorizing the expenditure of the necessary money to complete many of these during the coming years, including the construction of a steel tower transmission line between Salt Lake City and Ogden in place of the wooden pole lines.

Agricultural College of Utah

Uuniversity of Utah

L. D. S. University

EDUCATION IN UTAH

The first school in Utah was opened just three months after the advent of the Mormon pioneers into the valley of the Great Salt Lake, and from that time to the present, schools have been maintained and libraries established. The first legislative Act passed by the first Legislature of the Territory of Utah was for the establishment and building of roads and bridges; the second Act, was for the maintenance of schools. In 1850, the University of Utah was opened under the patronage of Brigham Young and the people. It was the first University established west of the Missouri River, and in a few years it had a library that would grace a modern College. School houses were invariably among the first structures of the Territory. The buildings were built of sun-dried brick, but they were effective and highly creditable to the people. The ideal of the Mormons has ever been that of higher education, for it is their belief that "the Glory of God is intelligence," and that by education and faith in Jesus Christ, man comes to a realization of his better self.

A striking evidence of the growth of the school system since the admission of Utah as a state is shown by this: 1896, expenditures for public schools, $900,955.35; 1910, expenditures for public schools, $3,182,874.29. In other words the state spent over $2,000,000 more last year for schools than during 1896.

"During the school year 1908-9 the total expenditure for the maintenance of the elementary and the secondary schools of the state was $2,778,864.93 or $27.22 per capita of the school population. Of this amount the teachers were paid $1,256,384.46 or $12.31

Some of Salt Lake City Schools

per capita of the school population. In 1909-10 the total expenditure was $3,182,874.29, or $30.34 per capita. During this school year the teachers received $1,400,929 or $13.35 per capita of the school population. The total expenditures for the biennium ending June 30, 1910, are $1,447,807.61 in excess of the amount expended the previous two years."

School Attendance—"Utah's Best Crop."—There are more than 104,000 children within school age in the state. With the exception of states in which there is a considerable colored element of the population, Utah has a larger number of children of school age according to the adult population than any other state in the Union.

In the matter of enrollment in the public schools and attendance, Utah stands considerably above the average among the states, having an attendance of 84%, while the average throughout the country, according to Commissioner Brown, is less than 75%. The University of Utah is one of the most complete and best equipped in the West. It includes a school of arts and sciences, State school of mines and State Normal school. Students are attracted from near-by states and from as far East as the Mississippi River. The State University is located in Salt Lake, and maintains a branch at Cedar City in Iron County. The State Agricultural College is located at Logan. The merit of Utah's schools was recognized at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, when the Salt Lake common schools received a gold medal, the second highest award; the Salt Lake high school received a silver medal, standing third; the University of Utah training school received a gold medal; the State Normal school a silver medal; the Utah county public schools a bronze medal; the Indian school a bronze medal. The grand prize, the highest award given in the United States, went to the

admirable school for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, at Ogden.

Sectarian Schools.—The Mormon Church has endowed two Universities and several Academies. The Latter-day Saints University, which includes normal academic, and business departments, occupies four buildings opposite the Temple in Salt Lake City. The splendid Brigham Young University at Provo, is a similar institution; this and the Brigham Young College at Logan attract a large attendance from the agricultural sections of the State. The Catholics have a complete system of religious and secular instruction in the principal cities of Utah. Among the most noted Protestant schools are the Rowland Hall (Episcopalian), Gordon Academy (Congregational), and the Collegiate Institute (Presbyterian), all in Salt Lake City. In Utah there is no conflict whatever between public and private institutions of learning. Here, as elsewhere throughout the nation, the "private schools are lending an influence that makes for a higher and better order of citizenship."

UTAH INDUSTRIES

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is the leading industry of Utah. Yet only about three per cent of the total area of the State is under cultivation. There are, in Utah, millions of acres of undeveloped land of splendid quality which can, by the application of scientific principles of dry farming or by the magic touch of irrigation, be made to produce profitable crops. The man whose ambition is to conquer empires can find opportunity here as was given to no ancient empire builder in conquering the vast areas of dry land above the irrigation canal. Utah's greatest resources lie in her undeveloped lands.

The soils of Utah are among the richest in the world. They have been formed through almost countless ages of the past by having been washed down from the mountain tops into the lakes and valleys below. These soils are, in some cases, hundreds of feet in depth and have a uniform fertility to great depths, so that with a little care and judgment the fertility will last forever. With judicious handling Utah's soils have good texture, a sufficient amount of moisture, an abundance of the various elements of plant foods, sufficient humus, air, heat and bacteria to produce crops of the best quality; and the yield far exceeds that which can be secured in most other States.

Plant growth is very rapid in Utah because of the large amount of sunshine and the small amount of shade, so that assimilation goes on rapidly. This being true, then, where moisture is under control and may be supplied by irrigation, to overcome the limiting factor to crop production in an arid climate; ideal conditions for plant growth are secured, and the farmer is placed beyond the vicissitudes of the weather. Utah has harnessed most of her mountain streams and has either led them directly on to the lands by means of canals and ditches, or has stored the water in reservoirs to be brought on to the land as the crops need moisture. Many of the canals and reservoirs are owned and operated co-operatively by the farmers; others are owned by companies either with home or eastern capital. The cost of constructing canals in Utah averages about $5.00 per acre and the maintenance about 30 cents per acre each year.

Crops. As the price of land advances extensive crops such as the cereals cannot be grown with profit on the irrigated lands; but intensive crops, such as beets, potatoes, alfalfa, and horticultural crops are grown with profit. Alfalfa does well everywhere and is the one crop which more than all others has helped in the early development of the State, to make it what it is. The yield is from three to six tons per acre per year. Alfalfa seed is one of the many crops of the State, yielding all the way from 6 to 16 bushels per acre. Potatoes are becoming one of the staple crops of the State, yielding from 250 to 500 bushels per acre. Sugar beets yield from 15 to 30 tons per acre. Beans yield from 25 to 40 bushels per acre.

Horticulture. A climate better suited to the production of high quality fruit cannot be found. With

an abundance of sunshine during the summer months ideal growing weather exists during the entire season. The cold nights and warm, sunny days give the fruit color and quality. There is no section in the United States more free from the orchard insect pests and plant diseases than the State of Utah. In the southern part of the State, grapes, figs, almonds, pomegranates, cotton and tobacco grow luxuriantly. In the northern and central valleys peaches, apples, cherries, grapes, pears, apricots, plums and all kinds of berries thrive.

Dry Farming. This system of farming is fast becoming one of the leading industries. Utah was the first State in the Union to practice irrigation. She was likewise the first State to develop her dry-farming practices and place them upon a scientific basis. Wheat is the principal dry-farm crop, and yields from 15 to 50 bushels per acre. Oats, barley, corn, alfalfa and brome grass are also grown with success. When it is considered that at least 20,000,000 acres of undeveloped land in Utah may be reclaimed by correct methods of dry farming it is seen how vast are the possibilities of this branch of agriculture.

Live Stock. Because of the good climate, excellent feed and water, Utah is well adapted to be the home of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. The value of animals now owned within the State is near eleven million dollars. Many of the horses, cattle and sheep graze upon the uncultivated land, while the better breeds are housed and fed balanced rations. Range costs but little and feeds are so cheap that animals can be raised at a minimum cost. Percheron, Clydesdale, Belgian and Shire horses are all found here in good numbers. Eastern importers are free to say that in proportion to her size, Utah has

the best lot of draft stallions of any State in the Union. Utah manufactures about $2,000,000 worth of dairy products per year. Butter-fat averages about 36 cents per pound all the year. Thousands of sheep find good range in the mountains in summer and on the sage plains during the winter.

Conservation. As more is learned of crop needs and development, the more we see how water has been wasted in the past. If water is used on the land properly and economically, at least double the amount of land can be irrigated with the same amount of water now available, than is now irrigated. Not only this, but a number of government, state and private irrigation projects are now under construction which will bring under the irrigation canal at least 1,000,000 additional acres of land.

With bounteous fruit and vegetable crops; hay, grain and feed in abundance; with fine crops of sugar beets and potatoes, the farmers of Utah have a means of creating bank accounts that make them happy. In the farming and fruit-growing districts new pressed-brick dwelling houses, big barns, granaries, packing houses, etc., are seen on every hand. Activity is everywhere apparent. Prosperous farmers mean happy homes, educated children, and good citizens. We find them here on every hand.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

THE rapid extension of the beet sugar industry is bringing more money to the farmers of Utah and the adjacent states than is realized from any other product. Beginning in 1891 when 1,112,800 pounds was produced, the industry has grown until in

1909 the approximate amount of sugar produced was upward of 150,000,000 pounds.

The Utah-Idaho Sugar Company's offices are located in Salt Lake City, with Joseph F. Smith as President, Thomas R. Cutler, vice-president and general manager, and Horace G. Whitney, secretary and treasurer. The company has paid dividends sixteen out of nineteen years of its existence. Its factories are located at Lehi and Garland, with auxiliary stations at Provo, Springville, and Spanish Fork.

From these stations the beet juice is pumped to the Lehi plant, the extreme distance being thirty-four miles, the longest in the world through which juice is pumped.

An extension of the industry is projected by the Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., who expect to erect a modern factory in Sevier County, Utah, in 1911. The people of that county have been raising beets for the past five years and shipping them to the Lehi factory.

The Amalgamated Sugar Company's offices are located at Ogden City, Utah, and David Eccles is president, with Judge Henry H. Rolapp as secretary and treasurer of the company. This company has paid regular dividends every quarter since its organization, and has factories located at Ogden, Logan, and Lewiston, Utah; and La Grande, Oregon.

Three-fourths of the total products of these companies is shipped out to other states, and therefore, not only does the industry save money where established, but brings in new money from other points.

In the year 1908 upwards of 75,000 acres were devoted to the culture of beets in Utah and Idaho, distributing amongst the farmers alone, over three millions of dollars, besides furnishing labor for their boys during the winter in the factories.

MINING.

IN the production of gold, silver, lead and copper Utah stands among the foremost states of the Union. Her prominence as a mining state has been gained gradually as the result of the extensive development of enormous medium and low-grade deposits. Her advance in recent years has been rapid but regular, and the prospects are brighter now for increased output in future years than they ever were before.

Total output of gold, silver, lead and copper to date	$460,000,000.00
Output of gold, silver, lead and copper for 1908	$ 28,018,887.00
Output of copper for 1908 (lbs.)	108,450,500
Output of lead for 1909 (lbs.)	127,630,024
Dividends paid during 1909	$7,456,650.00

But mining in Utah is yet in its infancy. Mother nature has shown us great favor during the geological history of our state, in the operation of her dynamic forces, that have folded and faulted the rock layers of this portion of the earth's crust, bringing to the surface, and hence within the ready access of man, layers and deposits that could otherwise be reached only by miles of vertical excavation. What treasures are stored up in our mountains has scarcely begun to be known. Recent developments in many camps have revealed phenomenal ore bodies. The Tintic district, for example, has long been producing an enormous tonnage of smelting ores; but during the past three years the new mines about Godiva Mountain have discovered extensive bodies of excellent ore. The dividends paid by two of these mines in 1907 amounted to approximately one million dollars. And the older producers of Tintic are showing richer values

Cyanide Concentrating Mill, Mercur
Utah Copper Company Mill, Bingham
Silver King at Park City

and larger ore bodies with increased development. Some of these properties are now worked to a vertical depth of nearly a half mile.

But Tintic is no exception, for Park City, the famous silver-lead camp was never looking better than now, and as for Bingham—her resources are considered one of the wonders of the mining world.

The tremendous ore supply from the three camps above mentioned, along with that of many other important Utah camps, as well as the mines of Nevada, Idaho and even California has justified the building of mammoth smelting plants in Salt Lake Valley, so that Salt Lake City is at present the most important smelting center in the world. There smelters with their competition for custom ores are giving very favorable smelting rates to the ore porducer.

The mountain of low-grade copper ore at Bingham known as the Bingham porphyry, is now supplying the concentrating mills in Salt Lake County with 12,000 tons of ore per day. This ore is mined by three companies who use the open cut steam shovel system and the caving system of mining, and extract the ore at a cost of from 25 to 50 cents per ton. The values in the ore are concentrated into less than five per cent of the original tonnage by treatment in the concentrating mills. One of these mills has a capacity of between 6,000 and 7,000 tons of ore per day. The concentrates are sent to the copper smelters, and reduced to metallic copper containing the gold and silver of the original ore. This copper bullion is shipped to eastern refineries for the separation of the contained metals.

The waters of the Great Salt Lake are furnishing about 40,000 tons of salt per year, supplying most of the states west of the Missouri River. The abundant supply of salt in the concentrated brine of our lake

HIGHLAND BOY TRAMWAY. BINGHAM CONSOLIDATED MILL, MERCUR.
U. S. SMELTER, SALT LAKE VALLEY

along with extensive salt beds between the present lake and the Nevada line makes Utah pre-eminent as a possible producer of this important mineral.

There are four important coal fields now operated within the state of Utah. The most extensive development is carried on in the Book Cliffs fields in eastern Utah, where during 1909 about 2,322,209 tons of excellent grade coal were obtained.

The asphalt deposits of eastern Utah are world-famous for their extent and purity. The most important mineral is Uintalite or the Gilsonite of commerce. This mineral occurs in true veins cutting through the sedimentary rocks of the region. Great quantities of this asphalt is mined and shipped over the country to be used in the manufacture of road-paving and roofing material, paint products, etc.

Other mineral deposits of great promise in the State include fire clay, gypsum, phosphate rock, sulphur, antimony, vanadium, uranium and even radium ores, limestone, cement material, petroleum, building and ornamental stone, etc.

But a description of Utah's mineral resources would indeed be incomplete without reference to her extensive iron ore deposits. The deposit in Iron County in Southern Utah occurs in extensive masses within an area about 20 miles long by 2 miles wide. Some of the iron ore exposures stand out as much as 200 feet above the surrounding country as black, jagged ridges of solid iron ore of great purity. Hundreds of acres of this ore lie entirely exposed and will respond readily to steam shovel mining.

Labor conditions in Utah mining have always been very satisfactory. The sentiment of the people of the state is against strikes and lockouts. Capitalists are appreciating this favorable relation between capital and labor in Utah and are showing a preference for our state as a place to invest their money.

Information *for* Tourists

GOING EAST *VIA* THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILWAY

AFTER leaving Salt Lake City, the borders of the Utah Lake are skirted, and near to Lehi may be seen the plant of the Lehi Sugar Company. Provo, the county seat of Utah county, has a population of about 6,000, and also boasts the largest woolen mills west of the Mississippi river. A branch line from this point extends through Provo canyon to Heber City.

Castle Gate, 66 miles from Provo, has scenery very similar to the gateway of the Garden of the Gods. Two huge pillars of rock, one 500 and the other 450 feet rise above the track. They are separated by a narrow pass through which runs the Price river and the railway, pressing closely one against the other. Near this point the Castle Gate coal mines are situated. Near the track may be seen 120 coke ovens.

Green River is a veritable oasis in the desert. The river from which the town derives its name is a majestic and navigable stream, which has its confluence with the Grand some 90 miles below, where they form the Colorado River. The land is very rich in this vicinity, and it is the outfitting point for the Henry Mountain Mining district, and the Colorado River gold fields.

Still further east is Glenwood Springs, one of the greatest health and summer resorts in the world. From the Utah line, or more specifically, from Grand Junction, Colo., the east-bound traveler will find a veritable treat in scenic wonders and general interest.

The Colorado Midland trains branch off from Grand Junction, the route being described on page 95.

The highest altitude on the Rio Grande is Fremont Pass, from which point the Mountain of the Holy Cross is plainly visible.

A few miles further east is the Tennessee Pass, where is located one of the highest tunnels in North America. The summit of this pass is on the Sangre de Christo Range, and is the great continental divide.

Salida is a prosperous town on the Arkansas river, having a population of about 3,000, and is the junction of the Denver & Rio Grande standard and narrow gauge lines from Grand Junction.

After leaving Salida the road meanders down the Arkansas river through varied scenery, and suddenly the train enters the jaws of the gaping Royal Gorge, one of the most wonderful pieces of scenery on this

ROYAL GORGE.

great transcontinental route. From the car in the rear of the train the best view of this wonderful scenery of tall pinnacles and rugged crags is obtainable. At places the railroad is suspended in mid-air over the seething caldron of the rushing Arkansas river, and this is one of the most inspiring scenes to be found anywhere.

Colorado Springs is a fashionable health resort, and one of the most noted places in Colorado for consumptive cures. Within six miles are the famous Manitou Springs, and from this point visitors may reach the famous Garden of the Gods, abounding in gigantic monoliths, carved by nature from beautiful red sandstone into myriads of fantastic shapes. Pike's Peak, the most renowned mountain in all the Rockies, may be readily reached from this point. The canyon scenery in the vicinity is exceedingly interesting, and many of the railroads are famous as marvels of engineering skill.

"The Alamo" at Colorado Springs is a strictly first class hotel, on the American and European plan. It contains 150 rooms, including fifty elegant suites.

ALAMO HOTEL.

with private baths. Arrangements are made for guests to visit all the points of interest in the Pike's Peak Region.

Colorado is full of scenic attractions. Among them is Pike's Peak and the Manitou & Pike's Peak Railway **(Cog Wheel Route)**, and of the many thousands of strangers who visit the state every year, rarely one fails to make the novel ascent to the summit of the mountain that is fittingly termed the "Monument of the Continent."

In nine miles of peculiarly interesting travel an elevation of 14,147 feet is gained; and a view comprising more scenery to the square mile than is visible from any other vantage point in the world is the reward. The time required for the round trip, including ample time on the Summit, is less than four hours, and the trip is made in comfort and absolute safety.

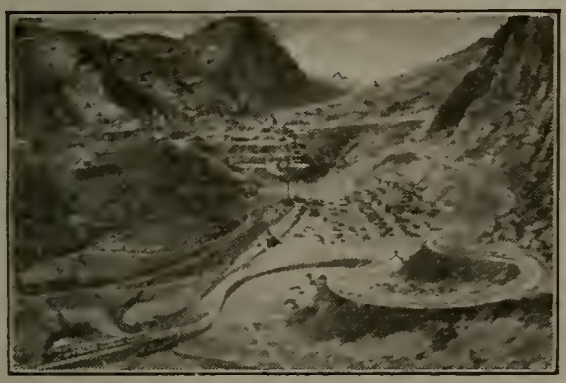
COG TRAIN ON TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT GRADE AT TIMBER LINE.

Descriptive folders and booklets, giving more detailed information, will be furnished on application at the Bureau of Information, Temple Block, Salt Lake City, or writing to C. W. Sells, Prest. and Mgr., Manitou, Colo.

"THE ONE-DAY TRIP
That Bankrupts the English Language."

In Colorado there is a standard gauge railroad connecting the tourist center of Colorado Springs with the World's Greatest Gold Mining Camp, the Cripple Creek District, which for grandeur of scenery and marvelous engineering achievements excels anything in this country or Europe. It is the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District Railway, better known as the "Short Line," opened for traffic in 1901, since which time its fame as a line of unparalleled scenic attraction has spread to all parts of the world.

The air line from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek is 19 miles, but this famous railroad, in its ascent of the mountains, twisting and turning around the edges and over the tops of gorgeous canyons, traverses a distance of 51 miles, and from start to finish presents a continuous panorama of stupendous and bewildering mountain and canyon scenery, which baffles all description. It was a well known writer who,



after exhausting his entire vocabulary of adjectives before reaching the awe-inspiring Point Sublime, six miles out, declared in desperation that it was "the one-day trip that bankrupts the English language."

It is universally pronounced the feature of a west-

ern tour, and no traveler would think of passing through Colorado without making the side trip to Cripple Creek over this wonderful railroad, including an inspection of some of the greatest gold mines in the world, on electric trolley cars.

The time consumed in making the trip is three hours in each direction.

The regular round trip rate for this trip is $5.00, but a low one-day excursion rate is made throughout the year.

For picture souvenir write F. C. Matthews, G. P. A., Colorado Springs, Colo.

SOUTH CHEYENNE CANYON.

Visitors to South Cheyenne Canyon, seeking restful retreats, unsurpassed scenery, Alpine heights, crystal streams and beautiful waterfalls, never tire of sounding the praises of this popular resort.

Electric cars run at frequent intervals from Colorado Springs.

The attractions include the famous Seven Falls, the massive Pillars of Hercules, Eagle Cliff, Prospect

Dome, and an unbroken grandeur of mountains that stretch away to the blue horizon in the distance.

Tourists may enquire further and receive literature pertaining to the South Cheyenne Canyon at the Bureau of Information, Salt Lake City.

It is practically the universal verdict of visitors to South Cheyenne Canyon that there is no place accessible to tourists and of the same extent, which surpasses it in scenic attractions and few that compare with it, not excepting the Yosemite Valley or the Alpine Gorges. The entire canyon, from the entrance to Juanita Falls—a distance of a mile and a half—presents a succession of the grandest views to be imagined; while the beautiful brook of crystal water, a flora unsurpassed in variety and beauty and the finest falls in Colorado add to its surpassing attractions.

Denver, Colorado.—Denver, the "Queen City of the Plains," is the capital of the state of Colorado. Its population is 133,859. It is the geographical, railroad, financial, commercial, political, and social center, not only of Colorado, but of the entire Rocky Mountain region. Denver's industries embrace manufacturing of bicycles, fire brick, stoves, car wheels,

pottery, lead pipe, boots and shoes, crackers, overalls, paper, soap, pickles, brooms, wagons, carriages and street cars, onyx roofing chemicals, fibre cotton mills, breweries, foundries, iron and machinery works, packing companies, tannery, three large smelters, etc. Denver has public buildings, cathedrals, churches, and schools unsurpassed in any eastern cities double its age. It is a city of brick and stone, justly celebrated for its beautiful homes. Its altitude of 5,170 makes the climate most invigorating.

The Oxford at Denver, is a hotel that nearly everyone that comes to Denver sees and knows. Just half a block from the Union Depot, it is the only first-class down-town hotel. During the winter season extensive changes and betterments were inaugurated, and as a result few hotels compare with the Oxford for conveniences, safety, and reasonableness of rates

WELCOME ARCH AND OXFORD HOTEL, DENVER.

for both rooms and cuisine. European plan, fireproof, kept absolutely clean and sanitary by its own compressed air cleaning plant, a capable and obliging staff of employes, two popular priced restaurants, splendid rooms from $1.00 to $2.50. The Hamilton-Brooks Co. are conducting an exceptional hotel.

The Albany Hotel, Denver.—This hotel is well known throughout the entire country as one where the very best service and home comforts are provided to the traveler at the minimum of price; located on the electric car line direct from the depot, at the corner of Stout and Seventeenth Streets, in the very heart of Denver, being only two blocks distant from all the large stores and theatres. European plan with

five cafes most sumptuously appointed (in fact the most elegant in the West). The rates are $1.00 to $3.00 per day. The Albany has 300 guest chambers, one-half with bath. Operated by the New Albany Hotel Company.

The Standish Hotel, operated by Mark R. Dutton, is a new hotel, most centrally located on California Street, opposite The Denver Dry Goods Store, is the most complete hotel in Denver, being well appointed and elegantly furnished, where those who are seeking high class accommodations at a moderate price will find a delightful home.

Information *for* Tourists

GOING WEST *VIA* THE SALT LAKE ROUTE

By taking the **Los Angeles Limited** the train De Luxe of the **Salt Lake Route** you may leave Salt Lake City today and you are in the heart of Southern California tomorrow. The Salt Lake Route comparatively speaking is a new line, it having operated its first train for the accommodation of the traveling public May 1st, 1905, when it cut 500 miles off the run between the Intermountain region and Southern California, at the same time opening up thousands of acres of choice fruit and farming land for settlement. In addition to its main line the Company operates branches through the most fertile valleys piercing the very heart of the Great Salt Lake Valley and reaching the most productive Mining camps of Utah and Nevada.

Leaving Salt Lake City the main line skirts the shores of Great Salt Lake, passes through Garfield the famous smelter town, on through the Tooele Valley, reaching Tooele where one of the largest Copper Smelters in the West is nearing completion. Leaving Tooele you pass through Stockton and St. John, where are located rich mines of silver and lead, and enter the ever heavy ore producing Tintic District, where some of the richest gold, silver and copper mines are located. Here you leave the mining districts surrounding Salt Lake City, to pass through the coming agricultural and fruit belt of Utah (Millard County) and through the new towns of Lynndyl, Akin and Oasis, where thousands of

acres of choice land have just been thrown open for home-seekers. Leaving this agricultural district you soon enter the town of Milford, which is a district terminal 206 miles from Salt Lake City, where branch lines extend to the famous mining camps of Southern Utah (Frisco and New House.) This point is not alone a mining center, being also a live-stock center. Over 200,000 sheep were sheared here in the spring of 1910, and over 50,000 acres of choice land will be thrown open for settlers under the Carey Act during the late summer or fall.

After leaving Milford you are too soon across the Utah Line, and reach Crestline, Nevada, which is at the rim of the Great Salt Lake Basin, and here begins the descent, arriving at Caliente, Nevada, a division terminal 324 miles from Salt Lake City. At this point you change from Mountain time to Pacific time.

After leaving Caliente the next most important stop is Moapa, Nevada, where the products of Muddy Valley consisting of hundreds of cars of Cantaloupes and vegetables are shipped annually to all eastern markets. Leaving the Vegas Valley comes a rich mineralized section known as Yellow Pine mining district, Good Springs, Nevada, being the principal town, and Jean, Nevada, the railroad station. Leaving Jean you cross the California, Nevada State Line at Calada. The train then passes through Nipton, California, where automobiles await for the run to Crescent and Searchlight, the great mining camps in the extreme southeastern part of Nevada; it then wends its way over the Cajon Pass, and a most beautiful Panorama is unfolded to the gaze. On the left is the Arrow Head mountain with the wonderful land marks in the shape of an ar-

row-head from which the road derives its trade mark.

The train enters Riverside, one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in Southern California. It

is in the center of the largest orange and lemon district in the world, containing 25,000 acres—under cultivation, and has 250 miles of oiled roadways. Through the winter, golf, tennis, polo and riding to hounds are provided at the various clubs. Riverside's schools, churches, and social establishments are first-class, and each year finds an immense colony of eastern people quartered there. The especial attraction for the traveler, in addition to the drives through the beautiful orange groves, and the scenic boulevard to the summit of Rubidoux Mountains, is the Glenwood Hotel, known the world over as "California's Mission Inn." Though a public hostelry, this building is perhaps the state's most typical and striking monument, other than natural scenery. It satisfies the stranger's dream of what California should be, and does so because in architecture and

furnishing it faithfully reproduces the historic "mission" period, while fulfilling also the exacting requirements of the present hotel age in its comforts and table. The Inn has been a gradual growth through thirty years, and although it can now accommodate 500 people and though all Europe has been drawn on for its decoration, it is as unpretentious as a pioneer's cabin. The same genuineness of hospitality is found in both. The recent "cloister" addition con-

tains a music room as remarkable as the great hall of a European castle, and an organ built by the W. W. Kimball Company, and second only to the Tabernacle instrument at Salt Lake. To one seeking refreshing rest, Riverside and the Mission Inn offer an ideal combination of climate, beauty of scenery, physical comfort, and healthy enjoyment.

After leaving Riverside, the traveler passes through Wineville, the great Grape belt of Southern California, from which point train loads of wine are shipped east every year and thousands of acres of vineyards can be seen from the car windows; then comes Ontario and Pomona, two other important

orange growing centers, and which show evidences of prosperity and artistic beauty in the municipal development. The next stop is Los Angeles, the city of perpetual sunshine, 781 miles from Salt Lake City.

From Los Angeles points of interest radiate in every direction; Pasadena, famous for its handsome residences, beautiful drives and New Year's day Tournament of Roses, but a short ride of nine miles away; while 20 miles south of Los Angeles, the Pacific Ocean is reached at Long Beach, the Chautauqua of Southern California, and from there the line parallels the shore of San Pedro, the principal entry port of Los Angeles and the Pacific Coast terminal of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Road.

At San Pedro the government has completed its great $3,000,000.00 break water.

Personally Conducted Trolley Trips.—The most popular moderate priced sightseeing trips on the Pacific Coast are the Balloon Route Trolley Trip and The Old Mission Trolley Trip, each covering about 100 miles of ever changing scenery and giving a whole day of pleasure for one dollar.

The trips are made in Parlor Cars with reserved seats. Gentlemanly and competent guides explain all points of interest and contribute to the comfort and pleasure of the party.

The Balloon Route Trolley Trip leaves the Hill Street Station—429 South Hill Street, at 9:40 a. m., passes out through beautiful Hollywood, paralleling the mountains to the sea, then 28 miles right along the surf. The first stop is made at the National Soldiers' Home. At Santa Monica free admission is given to the Camera Obscura (an exclusive attraction). A short stop is made at Ocean Park and at Playa Del Rey for lunch. Moonstone Beach and Redondo Beach are each visited in turn. A stop of

two hours is made at Venice where free admission is given to the $20,000 aquarium (the finest on the Coast) and a free ride on the L. A. Thompson Scenic Railway.

The Mission of San Gabriel where present interest links with the history of the past.

The Old Mission Trolley Trip leaves the Pacific Electric Depot—6th and Main Streets—9:40 a. m. and goes direct to Pasadena, then through the orange groves to San Gabriel Mission (founded in 1711) where free admission is given. Free admission is also given to Cawston Ostrich Farm. A long stop is made at Long Beach, the Atlantic City of the Pacific Coast, giving an opportunity of a dip in the grand old Pacific and a short stroll along the Pike, visiting the many places of amusement.

The last stop is made at San Pedro (Los Angeles Harbor), with its immense shipping interests.

Full information about all sightseeing trips at Information Bureau—429 South Hill Street or Pacific Electric Building, 6th and Main Streets or address: Personally Conducted Trolley Trips, Pacific Electric Building, Los Angeles, California.

Information *for* Tourists

GOING WEST FROM OGDEN *VIA* THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC

THE Southern Pacific was the original route to the coast when railroading was in its infancy in the West, and while the years since its completion have seen a growing competition, this system has not spared expense to keep in advance with the times.

Going westward from Ogden on this line, the traveler in a short time finds himself "in the midst of many waters," **on the Bosom of Great Salt Lake in a Palace Car.** Imagine a railroad track spanning a body of water 30 by 70 miles in size. This is the feat accomplished by the completion of the Great Salt Lake Cut-off, one of the most novel of railroad engineering feats, and one that offers a scenic diversion that has not been excelled in any land.

Four hundred and ninety-six miles from Ogden we reach the town of Hazen, Nevada. From this point, branch lines operate to south-central Nevada and the famous gold mining camps of Tonopah, Goldfield and Bullfrog.

Forty-three miles west of Hazen is located Sparks, Nevada, which is the terminal point of the eastern section of the Southern Pacific, now under the operative control of the Oregon Short Line Company. Three miles west of Sparks is the town of Reno, which has a population of 15,000. It is the junction point for two roads, the Nevada California and Oregon going north, and the Virginia and Truckee south to Carson and Virginia City. The Nevada State University is located at Reno.

Westward, we cross the State Line after 13 miles, and climb up the canyon of the Truckee.

At Truckee we strike the river again, which turns south and finds its source in Lake Tahoe. This famous lake is 23 miles long and half as broad and about 2,000 feet deep.

Lake Tahoe is at an elevation of 6,280 feet, and a charming summer resort. We cross the summit at 7,017 feet and go down the mountains past Independence, Webber and Donner lakes, the last named visible from the train. Early summer sees long lines of cars loaded with deciduous fruits at Auburn, Newcastle, Penryn and Loomis, these being great fruit centers.

At Rosedale we are on the floor of the valley, and a Southern Pacific line runs from here up the east side of the Sacramento.

Sacramento City is California's Capital and the seat of Sacramento County. Its population is now about 36,000. The American River joins the Sacramento here, and the city stands on the east bank of the United Stream. It is a handsome city, the growth of the last few years adding much to its population, and to its beauty. The State Capitol building is of white granite.

The train down the valley crosses the arm of the Bay at Benicia on the great Ferry Boat "Solano." The Straits of Karquinez are one mile wide. The route thence to Oakland Ferry is down the east side of the Bay.

San Francisco is the centering point of all California's richness, and has come to be known as the "Wonder City," because of its rapid and magnificent rehabilitation, since the big fire of 1906. It is the metropolis and largest city of the Golden State, with a population of 450,000, picturesquely located on a

peninsula facing the Bay of San Francisco, with its western shore washed by the waters of the Pacific. San Francisco is in line for sixth place. Since the fire, building permits have been issued amounting to the enormous sum of $173,856,524. The bank clearings for 1909 were $1,979,872,570, showing a remarkable financial condition. The climate welcomes the health seeker, and the man who would live out of doors, the records of the Weather Bureau showing that the City averages 294 sunny days during the year. In the harbor of San Francisco the war ships of all the nations of the world could float with room to spare. The shipping industries of the port are large, the Union Iron Works, which built the famous Battleship "Oregon," alone furnishing employment to five thousand workers. The Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Pacific Coast Lines, Oceanic S. S. Co., and other important lines, have their wharves, warehouses and main offices in San Francisco. The principal manufacturing industries of the port are agricultural and mining machinery, hardware, clothing, cordage, soap, candles, woolen, lumber, flour and grist mills, sugar and oil refineries, and canneries.

All Sight Seeing Trips leave the "Balloon Route" Excursion office, 789 Market, near Fourth Street, San Francisco, sending competent, gentlemanly guides with each party without additional cost. Some of the numerous trips in and about the city are: "Seeing San Francisco" automobile. Mare Island Navy Yard, Oakland, Berkeley, University, "Golden Gate Auto," and Chinatown trips. C. W. Pierce, General Manager.

The Grand Hotel, San Francisco, located in the heart of the downtown amusement and big department store district, on Taylor near Market Street, has come to be known as the "Home of the Tourist."

It is unquestionably San Francisco's most perfectly equipped popular priced hotel, with 250 rooms beautifully furnished in mahogany, all containing steam heat, hot water and private phones, with connecting tiled baths.

Only two blocks from the Post Office, City Hall, U. S. Mint, Railroad Offices and Tourist Ticket Validating Bureau. Guests may take the cars at the door and reach every point of interest in the city and suburbs.

Notwithstanding its fine location, perfect equipment and service, the Grand offers rates as low as $1.00 a day for one person and $1.50 with private bath, European plan.

Free busses meet all trains.

Ask for the Grand Hotel runners on arrival. Harris and Young, Proprietors.

Information *for* Tourists

GOING WEST *VIA* THE NEW WESTERN PACIFIC

THE Western Pacific is a well built and low grade line from Salt Lake to San Francisco. It leaves Salt Lake from the palatial and immense new Gould Union Station, one of the finest in the entire West. It passes the great smelting and concentrating works at Garfield, the largest in the entire world. It touches the Great Salt Lake at Black Rock, where the Mormon pioneers first bathed in the briny

NEW UNION STATION, D. & R. G. AND WESTERN PACIFIC RY., SALT LAKE CITY.

waters, July 26, 1847, two days after they had entered the Salt Lake valley.

It crosses the famous body of water for a distance of twenty miles on a rock roadbed, the rock being taken from the hills west of this point.

The line traverses the Great American desert for 10 miles, and here is found the greatest wonder of the line, an area of 7,000 acres of salt, 90 per cent pure

from 6 to 20 feet deep. The railroad cuts through this vast bed of salt that has been there for centuries, and enters the state of Nevada through a low pass in the Toano range. It touches the well known points in Nevada and connects with the Nevada Northern for Ely at Shafter. The line leaves the state at Puna, northwest of Pyramid lake, and then crosses the Sierra Nevada at Beckwith pass at an elevation of 5,118 feet, the lowest pass of any transcontinental line to the Pacific. Here begins the greatest scenery to be found on the American continent, and the Feather River canyon eclipses even the Royal Gorge or the famous canyons of the Canadian Pacific. It winds through tunnels and down defiles, where colored rocks and waterfalls abound and the pictures are the most beautiful of all California's diversified scenic grandeur.

Then come the sloping foothills of the west side of the mountains, hills that produce the greatest variety of small fruits and grains to be found anywhere. The fall is very gradual to the far-famed valley of the Sacramento. Through this valley the train will wend its way, and later the Contra Costa hills will be cut through, and all at once the passenger is gliding into Oakland with a view of the bay of San Francisco and the Golden Gate with the distant smoke of the busy metropolis of California, San Francisco, the Phoenix City, rising in the distance.

A daily train will leave Salt Lake City every afternoon at 2:45 for the coast. It will carry diner and new steel cars, with through sleepers from Denver and Salt Lake.

Through sleepers will run from Denver and from Salt Lake. The Salt Lake public will not have to depend upon space messages, but will always be able to secure berths to San Francisco at this city.

Information *for* Tourists

GOING NORTH *VIA* THE OREGON SHORT LINE AND CONNECTIONS

THE tourist, in traveling to the North or the Pacific Northwest, will appreciate the short route and the saving of time afforded by the Oregon Short Line and its connections, through Granger, Wyoming, or by way of Ogden, Utah.

Leaving Ogden, we journey northward through Willard, Brigham and Bear River Canyon, with its interesting high trestles, tunnels, etc.,and on to Cache Junction. This is the junction point of a branch line operating into Cache valley, one of the most beautiful and fruitful agricultural sections of Utah. Viewed from Cache Junction in summer, this valley is a veritable garden spot.

Passing Cache Junction, farther northward, we reach Pocatello, Idaho, 134 miles from Ogden. Pocatello may be fitly termed the "hub city" of the Oregon Short Line system, for from it the line diverges to the four points of the compass: east, to Granger, Wyoming, (214 miles) through Soda Springs, Idaho, with her medicinal mineral springs; through Montpelier and the thriving agricultural section of which it is the center, and through the famous coal districts of Diamondville and Kemmerer, Wyoming; North, to Butte, Montana, and west to Portland, Oregon.

Traveling north from Pocatello, the tourist will, of course, seek the way to the Yellowstone Park. Heretofore this famous National Wonderland was reached via Monida, Montana, but the Oregon Short Line Company has now completed a branch from St. Anthony, Idaho, further south, to Yellowstone, Mont.

Yellowstone Park Tours from Salt Lake City.—One of Salt Lake City's greatest assets is its location with reference to our National Park. Thousands of tourists now use this new gateway to Yellowstone via the Oregon Short Line Railroad which operates daily trains during the summer season. The Wylie Permanent Camping Company maintains in Yellowstone a system of eight "permanent" camps and a well-equipped stage line which leaves Yellow-

stone Station daily. The "Wylie Way" affords the outing tour of a lifetime—the method of travel harmonizing completely with the natural characteristics of the region. Each camp is a veritable little village of tent-cottages—office tent, dining hall tent and private sleeping tents. The novelty, comfort and economy of this system annually attracts thousands of guests. The rate for a six days tour in the Park is $40.00. Illustrated booklets and information can be secured from Mr. H. H. Hays, General Agent, at the Salt Lake City office of the Wylie Company, 307 Main Street, opposite the Post Office.

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